needed.

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

During the period of political sectional agitation and strife which the Republican party inaugurated after the close of the war, and which it prolonged for the purpose of perpetutating its own existence, the public service became almost hopelessiy demoralized, and the Government itself was converted into a vast partian organization, with no fixed purpose or policy except to distribute the official spoils and public favors among the friends of the faction in power. We had wandered very far from the paths in which our fathers walked, and if required the strong common sense, the sturdy integrity, and the indomitable courage of Groer Cleveland to bring the Government back to the plain and simple methods of the Constitution. In spite of embarrassments and obstructions which few other Excentives have encountered in time of peace, he has gone stendily forward in the performance of the great work committed to him by the suffrages of the people; and as Democrats we have abundant reason to be proud of this opportunity to celebrate and ratify his renomination for the high office he now so ably fills.

Associated with him on our ticket and in every respect worthy of that honor and of any other honor a grateful people could bestow, is a statesman and jurist whose very name has been an inspiration. Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. That grand old man, the leader in many a flerce contest for the principles of his party, has been called once more from his ratirement to participate in its last great struggle, and to witcess its final and permanent triumph over its old antagonist. CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

THE LAST DITCH OF THE G. O. P.

THE LAST DITCH OF THE G. O. F.

I say final and permanent triumph, because, unless all the signs of the times are deceptive, the Republican party cannot survive another defaat in a national contest. Its cohesive power will be destroyed and it will fail to pieces, as all its predecessors have done. Its diamembered parts will either be converted into warring factions or form themselves into a new party under a new name. For lifteen years it has had no mission except to foment strite and discord among the people and no ambition except to hold the offices and control the expenditure of the public meney; and yet, during all that time, it has ostentatiously paraded itself as the special guardian and sole custodian of the public interest, and as the only political organization having the patriotism and wisdom to govern the country. This offensive claim of superiority over all other parties and all other clitzens will not longer serve the purposes of our adversarios.

We have as much interest in the peace, prosperity, and growth of the country as they can possibly have. It is our country as well as theirs, and they can have no aspirations for its future greatness and glory that we do not share. The essential and distinguishing characteristic of Democracy is its devotion not merely be a transiont sentiment or temporary policy, but to the great fundamental principles of liberty and justice upon which our institution not merely because it establishes a just and beneficent system of government under which a republic of free States and ever increasing millions of free recipies may attain the highest degree of prosperity and power. It loves the Union not merely on account of its sacred memories and seccitations, but because it is a compact which guarantees respect abroad and peace and security at home. compact which guarantees respect abroad and seace and security at home.

WHO WANTS TO BUIN THE NATION?

We have as much interest as our opponents can possibly have in the continued prosperity of all our varied industries, no matter where they may be carried on or what their character may be. We recognize the fact that the complete development of the marvellous resources of such a country as this requires the investment of immense amounts of money, and the employment of manual labor and mechanical appliances to an extent unknown in the history of the world heretofore; and we are, therefore, in favor of thatipolicy which will most certainly and permanently encourage such investments and secure the highest rewards for the labor necessary to make them profitable.

To such a policy the Democratic party stands pledged not only by the authoritative declarations of its conventions, but by its traditions and the character of its organization and membership. It makes no war upon capital, but it denounces monopoiles and combinations as gross and dangerous violations of the laws of trade and the rights of the people. It is and always has been the friend of inbor, and, no matter what the consequences may be, it will continue to stand for the rights of the millions who toli for their daily bread in every conflict with those who seek to depress or degrade them.

Leannot take the time this evening to review

them.

I cannot take the time this evening to review

I cannot take the present Administration, I cannot take the time this evening to review the work done by the present Administration, to enumerate the valuable reforms already effected, or to dwell upon the general feeling of repose and security which has prevailed in every part of the country since Grover Cleveland became President. The work of the Administration and its results are before the people, and we can await with confidence the impartial judgment that will be prononneed upon it in November. It is sufficient to say that nothing has been done or omitted to be done that makes a change necessary or proper. The laboring man is the truest type of Democracy, and to him the party must always look for its most effective and earnest support. He has intelligence enough to know that whatever policy promotes his interest and protects the rights of all our people, for all classes are indissolubly bound together, not only by constitutions and laws, but by a community of material interest which constitutes the strongest guarantee for secial order and mutual prosperity. What such a people require is not special or class legislation, intended to benefit a few only, but general laws and a liberal policy comprehending the rights and interests of all classes in the community, and to the encetment of such laws and the maintenance of such a policy the Democratic party has irrevocably pledged the faith and honor of all its such a policy the Democratic party has irrevo-cably pledged the faith and henor of all its

wembers.

why should the Republican party be restored to the position from which the people drove it by their votes four years ago? It is the same political organization now that it was then, and has the same purposes and objects in view. If we examine its promises, what are they? Read its platform adopted at Chicago a few days ago; read it in the light of our political history during the twenty-four years that the party had control of the Government, and what does it mean? Every abuse it now denounces or complains of was inaugurated by itself when it had absolute control in all the departments of the Government. Every reform it now promises was made necessary by its own legislative and executive action. The country is now called upon to turn the Democrats out and put the Republicans in simply for the purpose of affording them an opportunity to make a partial atonement for their crimes against the people while they were in. It professes now to be in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and yet scarcely a decade has passed aince it deliberately perpetrated the grossest outrace upon the electoral rights of the people that ever disgraced the annuls of this or any other country; and it still beasts of that achievement. It declares its hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and yet it is the only political party that ever enserted a statute to encourage and legalize the importation of foreign labor under contract to serve the importers. I allude to the Congressional statute of 1864, which was passed at a time when there were searcely enough Democrats in either House to call the yeas and have. WHY SHOULD ANYRODY BE A REPUBLICAN?

It denounces combinations of capital organ-It denounces combinations of capital organized in trusts to control trade among our citizens, but it stubbornly defends, and refuses even to modify, the fiscal and revenue system under which these combinations were formed, and without which they could not exist. It boasts of its legislation to secure homesteads for the people on the public lands, and yet it took 200,000,000 acres of those lands away from the people and gave them to corporations and syndicates. It demands legislation for the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine and appropriations for rebuilding the American navy, in the face of the fact that its own policy, when in power, drove our merchant ressels from almost every sea, and so reduced the effective force of our navy that it cassed to be either useful or ornamental, More has been done toward the reconstruction of an efficient American navy during the three years of Mr. Cleveland's Administration than was done during the whole quarter of a contury the Republican party was in power, and not a dolar of the money appropriated has been wasted or stolen.

HUMBUG IN THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

RUMBUG IN THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The Republican platform demands a further reform in the civil service, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican party, when in power, so corrunted and demoralized the civil service of the Government, and so abused its authority over persons in the public employment that Congress was at last compelled by public sentiment to enact a stringent law prohibiting and punishing the practices which had become parts of the established nurty policy. If a Democratic official should now do the things which their Republican predecessors were in the constant habit of doing five or six years ago he would be sent to the pententiary under the statute. That was simply a law to break up the official liepublican machine and enable the people to secure control of their own Government, and they did secure control of it at the very first election after the law was passed.

This platform declares that the Republican

of their own Government, and they did secure control of it at the very first election after the law was passed.

This platform declares that the Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and falsely accuses the present Administration of attempting to demonstrize silver, and yet the Republican party, when in power, did actually demonstrize the silver dollar by dropping it from the coinage and depriving it of its duality as a legal tender. Now, it is well known to every intelligent man in the country that the Administration has made no effort whatever to dismonstrize silver or to obstruct its circulation. When Mr. Cleveland took charge of the executive department of the Government the most serious financial problem he had to solve was how to maintain the equality, or equiv-

coins of both metals in circulation among the people. Many of the ablest and most experienced financiers in the country believed that if the coinage of the silver dollar should be
continued under the act of 1878 this equality
could not be preserved for any considerable
length of time, and that the fiscal operations of
the Government and the people would spon
have to be conducted upon a purely silver
basis.

the Government and the people would soon have to be conducted upon a purely silver basis.

I know that the distinguished financier, Mr. McCuiloch, who was at the head of the Treasury Department at the close of Mr. Arthur's administration, was of the opinion that this equality of the coins could be maintained but a little while longer, perhaps not longer than the list of July following the inauguration, and that he cengratulated himself upon the fact that the crisis did not come during his own term of service. On the first day of March 1883, there had been coined, under the set of 1878, sliver dollars to the amount of \$194,247,194, and there was in circulation \$152,154,138 in coin and certificates. Since that date the coincase has gone on regularly under the law, so that the total amount issued from the mint up to the first day of the present month was \$277,099,790. The outstanding circulation in coin and certificates amounted in the same time to \$253,025,225, or over \$100,080,000 more than on March 1, 1835. Does this indicate that the Administration has attempted to demonotize sliver or prevent its circulation?

Nowithstanding this enormous increase in the coinage and the circulation of sliver it has been kept at par with gold. By judicious man agement, by observing closely the daily movement and character of the different kinds of currency in circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded in accomplishing what many believed to be impossible, and the financial operations of the Government, as well as the business affairs of the people, have gone on securely and prosperously. For these results the Administration is entitled to credit and not condemnation.

THE DEMOCRACT NOT FOR PREE TRADE. Upon the one great question which now attracts the almost undivided attention of the country—the question of revenue reduction—the Republican party has clearly and explicitly committed itself in favor of free tobacco and

Upon the one great question which now attracts the almost undivided attention of the country—the question of revenue reduction—the Republican party has clearly and explicitly committed fiself in favor of free tobacco and free whiskey, and increased taxation upon food and ciothing and the medicines of the people, and upon the raw material used in their manufacturing industries. Upon this issue it appeals to the people for their judgment at the ensuing election, but it confesses its want of confidence in the justice of its own cause by grossly misrepresenting the position of its opponent at the very beginning of the contest. While we cheerfully admit the right of the Republican party to define its own position, we utterly deny its right to define ours.

Whoever asserts that the Democratic party is in favor of free trade in this country, or that the present Administration has adopted or recommended a free trade policy, or that the present Administration has adopted or recommended a free trade policy, or that the present Administration has adopted or since the organization of this Government the larger part of its revenue has been raised by the imposition of duties upon imported goods, mainly manufactured goods, and no political party has ever advocated an abandoment of that policy. It is not probable that it will ever be alamdoned. From this source and from the taxes imposed by the internal revenue laws the Government is now and for several years has been collecting a much larger amount of money than is required to defray its ordinary expenses and discharge its matured obligations; and consequently, in order to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation and prevent the accumulation of large sums in the Treasury, to the great injury of the public and private interests, it became the duty of Congress to repeal or modify some of the laws under which these collections were made. After a careful investigation of the whole subject, it was thought best to propose the abolition of the internal revenue laws upon manufact

THE MEASURE OF REDUCTION.

The present average rate of duty upon articles which the bill proposes to reduce is nearly 66 per cent., and if the measure should become a law the average rate upon these articles would still be over 48 per cent., while the average rate upon all dutiable importations would be 40 per cent. Therefore, notwithstanding the passage of this bill, the average tariff rates of duty upon dutiable goods imported into this country will still remain higher than they ever were previous to 1804, when the rates were greatly increased, not for protection, but for revenue to carry on the war. They will still be five times as high as they were under the first tariff law enacted in 1789, when our industries were really in their infancy. Notwithstanding the passage of this bill, the average rate of duty upon dutiable goods will remain higher than the rates under the protective tariff of 1816; higher than the protective tariff of 1824; higher than the protective tariff of 1828; higher than the protective tariff of the protective tariff THE MEASURE OF REDUCTION. the protective tariff of 1816; higher than the protective tariff of 1824; higher than the protective tariff of 1824; and higher than the protective tariff of 1842; and higher than the protective tariff of 1861, known as the Morrill tariff.

We have been told over and over again in the most glowing and extravagant terms of the wonderful prosperity of our manufacturing industries under the various tariffs to which I have referred, and uniess, therefore, it can be shown that these industries are growing weaker as they grow older, that they become more dependent under high tariffs than under low tariffs, it is difficult to see how they can now be injured by the passage of a measure which still leaves them a greater degree of protection than they ever had before the great civil war. The average rate of duty upon dutiable goods under the tariff of 1824 was not less than 38 per cent.; under the act of 1842 it was not less than 35 per cent.; under the act of 1842 it was not less than 35 per cent.

If the authors con the bill now pending in the otective tariff of 1824; higher than the pro-

under the Morrill Tariff act of 1861 it was not less than 35½ per cent.

If the authors of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives are free traders, then Mr. Clay and his associates were still more radical free traders, because they never at any time proposed to fix the duties upon imported goods as high as this bill will leave them. If the Democratic party and the President of the United States are the enemies of American industry and the allies of British morchants and British manufactures, then the statesmen who dustry and the ailies of British merchants and British manulactures, then the statesmen who framed the protective tariffs of 1816, 1824, 1828, 1842, and 1861 were much greater enemies of those industries, and much more valuable allies of British interests.

framed the protective tariffs of 1816, 1824, 1828, 1842, and 1861 were much greater enemies of those industries, and much more valuable alies of British interests.

THE DEMOGRATIC POLICY.

The Democratic party does not advecate free trade, but it believes that the interests of all our manufacturing and other industries would be advanced, that the wages of all our laborers would be increased, and the general welfare of the whole country would be greatly promoted by tepenling, as, far as possible, the taxes upon raw materials, and reducing or repenling the taxes upon the actual necessaries of life; and upon these simple pronositions it proposes to stand or fail in the great contest now before it. We believe that such a policy would so reduce the cost of production in this country as to enable our manufacturers to compete successfully with their rivals, not only in our home market, but in the markets abroad, and especially in the markets of bouth America and Mexico, which, although they in at our very doors, now make their largest purchases in Europe; that it would secure for our laboring people in every branch of industry more steady employment, better wages, and greater opportunities for the improvement of their condition; and that it would do emore to encourage the building of ships and the restoration of the American carrying trade on the high seas than all the suits dies and bounties they most extravagrant Congress could grant. Whatever may be said to the centrary, we know that all labor is paid for in the market where its products are sold, and that the more these markets are restricted the less demand there will be for labor and the less wages it will receive. What would become, for instance, of the laboring men and woncen of New York if the laws were so arranged as to prevent the products of their labor from heins sold outside of the ethy, or outside of the State, even? How long, under such the research of the production here than obsewhere, or for any other reason, there is necessarily less demand for you

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derstand the real issue presented for their de-cision, and they will compol those who solicit their suffrages to meet that issue openly and squarely, and not fight sham battles with im-aginary foes. If this is done, we need have no feat of the result. With implicit confidence in the integrity and capacity of our cause, and a firm reliance upon the intelligence and patriot-ism of the people, we will cheerfully meet our opponents at the ballot box in November and abide the decision.

MORE CHEERING FOR HILL. More CHERRING FOR HILL.

Mr. Carlisic conjuded amid great applause and ories of "Go on." "Go on."

But Chairman James, by introducing Gov. Hill, turned the tide of demonstration in greater volume to cheers for Hill and a welcome to the handsome Governor that nearly equalled the one given to him at the Tammany ratification meeting in the same place two weeks ago. Gov. Hill said:

GOV. HILL'S SPRECH.

GOV. HILL'S SPEECH.

Pellow Citizens: The enthusiasm which greeted the action of the St. Louis Convention has not diminished. Time has only served to confirm the wisdom of its proceedings and to increase the popular approval of our nominations. Unlike the recent Convention of our opponents, there were no unseemly strikes, no unworthy bargaining, no discordant factions or disgraceful scenes, but all was unity, peace, earnestness, and sincere particisim.

It is with extreme pleasure that I unite with this gallant organization, known as the County Democracy of New York, in ratifying the nominations of such a Convention. This formal proceeding, however, is really superfluous, because the nominations of Cleveland and Thurman are already ratified in the confidence, hearts, and affections of their countrymen. The people were satisfied when our nominoes were first presented; they are more than satisfied with our ticket since they have learned who our opponents are to be.

President Cleveland needs no introduction to the American people, nor any onlogy at my hands. Four years ago it was said of him on a certain occasion. We love him for the enemies he has made. We can now truthfully assert: We esteem him for the friends of courage; friends of economy; friends of lower taxation friends of labor; friends of constitutional liberty; in brief friends of every true Democratic dectrine.

He has been the Pregident of the people, not

Iriends of labor; friends of constitutional liberty; in brief friends of every true Democratic doctrine.

He has been the President of a party. His administration of public affairs has been wise, conservative, and statesmanike. Four years ago they said he was weak. Now they say he is too headstrong and arbitrary—in last, a very Casar. They said he would surely lose the confidence of his party. A unanimous nomination by acclamation was the answer of that party. They said he was not enough of a statesman, but he has shown that he is able and honest, rainstaking and faithful, and possesses the courage of Fis convictions. What higher or better qualities of statesmanship would they have than these? They asserted that his election would endanger the business interests of the country. Four years of comparative prosperity repois the charge.

No scandals have disgraced his Administration: no commercial raines have disturbed business; there has been no extravagance in public expenditures; the honor and credit of the nation have been preserved both at home and alroad; in practice as well as in theory public office has been regarded as a "public trust," and the highest and best interests of the people have been consulted.

THE DEMOCRACY NOT FREE TRADERS.

Upon such a record the Democracy may confidently appeal to the intelligence of the country and the figures of the country appeals of the country and the highest and cet interests of the

THE DEMOCRACY NOT FREE TRADERS.

Upop such a record the Democracy may confidently appeal to the intelligence of the country and well anticipate a favorable verdict. The platforms of the two parties were never more diametrically opposed than they are today, and the issues presented are distinct and

day, and the issues presented are distinct and clear.

The country finds itself under a system of thriff and taxation established many years ago to meet the enormous expenses incident to the war. As a result there has accumulated and is now accumulating a vast surplus in the Treasury of the United States. It is money which the Government does not need for any legitimate purpose. It has been withdrawn from the channels of business. It amounts to over a hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, and is rapidly increasing.

The existing tariff, from which much of this surplus arises, is replete with many inequalities.

The existing tarill, from which much of this surplus arises, is replete with many inequalities.

The Issue is a simple one. The Democracy propose an honest revision of the tarill, correcting its inequalities and reducing the surplus annually accumulating.

The Democracy believe that the place for surplus taxes is in the neckets of the people, rather than in the public treasury. We believe that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and that no more taxes should be imposed than are necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, honestly and economically administered.

A tarill is a tax—nothing more or less. It cannot be made less burdensome or agreeable by calling it by some other name.

The Democracy do not believe in free trade. There is not one line in our platform that will bear such a construction. We recognize the fact that the easiest and best way to raise a large share of the necessary revonue to meet the expenses of government is by a tariff on imports, and we do not propose any abolition of that system. We propose to perfect and to correct it. We want to relieve it from some of its absurdities and inequalities. We propose a reduction of duties by the exercise of a wise discrimination in their determination and adjustment.

WHAT THE FLATFORM SAYS.

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WHAT THE PLATFORM SAYS.

The Democratic clatform declares that "In making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth." It further declares that "the necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production, which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country."

Nothing can be plainer—nothing more explicit than this.

We do not advocate free trade on the one hand, nor a high and unreasonable tariff on the other. Ours is the conservative position. It is the policy that looks at the interests of the country as a whole, and recognizes the fact that there are conflicting interests involved, and endeavors to harmonize them on a basis of insticate at all.

that there are conflicting interests involved, and endeavors to harmonize them on a basis of instite to all.

We have no selfish claims to urge: we are not interested in building up and lostering monopolies; we do not haver improperly protecting the few at the expense of the many; we want to protect labor as well as capital; we desire to promote the prosperity of the whole country rather than unduly enried a part.

Our opponents delight to reiterate the charge that our party is the party of free trade. It is their entire party capital in this campaign, They even to think that the constant assertion of a falsehood makes it less false. They underestimate the intelligence of the people, who appreciate fair play in politics as well as in everything else.

It does not follow that a party is opposed to all tariffs because it opposes a high and extertionate one. Because a party opposed a war tariff in time of peace, it is not necessarily opposed to any tariff whatever. Tariff revision is not turiff destruction. To modify is not to annibilate. Tariff reform does not mean free trade. It means trade less burdened by unnecessary exactions. It means sufficient revenue to support the Government, and no more. It means that unjust favoritism shall cease, and that the whole country and the nasses of the people shall not pay tribute to a portion of the country and to a favored few. It means wider markets and a broader field for our own manufactures.

Opposition to a bigh tax is not opposition to all taxation. A clitzen may very properly oppose the erection of a coally and extravagant church, and yet not be listle to the accusation of being opposed to reflex and yet be the best friend of education. So he may oppose a high and excessive tariff, and yet be a lift madherent of the tariff system of taxation.

The refructions are plain and consistent

THE REPUBLICAN WHIBLIGIG.

THE REPUBLICAN WHIBLIDIG.

These distinctions are plain and consistent, and they cannot be obliterated or confused by unjust accuration or sensoless clamer. Our adversaries in 1834 expressly declared themselves in layor of tariff reform, and in their platform said: "The Republican party pleakes itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and refuse the surplus. That pleages to consider the tariff at all. Their national platform, recently adopted, abandons the pleage of 1834, and is absolutely silent upon the subject of correcting the "inequalities of the taria." Those "inequalities" existed in 1834, and they exist now. They were created by the Republican party, and Remublican opposition to their correction has maintained them ever since. All protence of favoring their correction has been repudiated. The Republican platform is the boldest, most reckless, and pronounced in its advecacy of high tariff that the party has ever presented to the people. It proceeds upon the theory that a tariff tax is necessarily a blessing, and that the greater the thesisting. It advocates a high tariff whether the expresses of the fororimment require it or not. It knows what it calls "the American system of protection," whatever that naily mether the expresses of the fororimment require it or not. It knows what it calls "the American system of protection," whatever that naily mether the expresses of the fororimment require it or not. It knows what it calls "the American system of protection," whatever that naily mether the expresses of the fororimment and neavent reasonable competition.

Such a tariff is not demanded by the best and truest interests of the country, for, while temporarily all mulating certain industries in the end it leads to over production, business stagnation, and partial or total ruin. Such a tariff was not total ruin. Such a tariff was not over production, business stagnation, and partial or total ruin. Such a tariff was the party may enter the tax the production is the many.

Nakowness, Demagodism, and hyp NALLOWNESS, DEMAGOGISM, AND HYPOGRIST.

NALEOWNESS, DEMAGOGISM, AND HYPOCREEY.
Their platform does not seek to limit the revenues to be collected to the necessary expenses of the Government. It is not content with ireidential intetection, such as a moderate mail will invaish, but there mass be a tariff for its own sake. It fails to recognize the incitiant there are reciprocal laws of trade which cannot be impored, and that it is impossible for us to expect to have the markets of the world open to us if ours are entirely closed to them. The whole platform upon the tariff question is an exhibition of narrowness, dem-

agogism, and hypoerisy. It attempts to impose upon the credulity and intelligence of the American people, and with unblushing effrontery seeks to palm off a selfish and undemo-ocratic system as the purely "American" system. Its advocates assume that they possess all the patriotism in the country, and that their opponents are its actual enemies. Their platform declares that "the President and his party serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America." Washington, in his furewell address, warned the people against such egotistical assumptions when he ursed them "to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism."

Our opponents boast that their high tariff scheme, which they propose so stoully to maintain, is the "American system." I deny the proposition. It is un-American in its whole scope and in all its details. Any system which proposes to build a wall around this country, and shut us out from the commercial world, and hedge us in with innumerable restrictions and exactions, is the Chinese system nothing more or less. It is peculiarly appropriate, for reasons unnecessary to mention, that Mr. Harrison should be the candidate of his party upon such a platform.

The false cry or bughear of "Free Trade" will not deceive the people. It is the last desperate effort of a desporate party.

WHICH IS THE WHISKEY PARTY?

But the Remulpian halators.

which is the whiskey party?

But the Republican platform is romarkable in another respect. It distinctly proposes to abolish the whole tax upon whiskey, rather than reduce the taxes upon the necessaries and comforts of life. In almost express terms it so declares. This feature is a new departure. No wonder that Mr. Blaine would not accept the nomination upon such a platform, because in his Taris interview, published in the New Lincily annound the mocetime, that the taxes upon whiskey should not in any event be romoved. He was emphatic in the expression of his sentiments upon this beint, but his party disregarded his views and committed liself irrevecably to the other doctrine. The Tribune, ever fatiful as the friend of Mr. Biaine, protested against this plank while the convention was in session, but it was useless. The Republican party, therefore, prefers cheap whiskey to cheap cloiling; it prefers free run to free lumber; it wants free liquor rather than free coal. I do not believe that the people will sastan any such existing policy, either upon Our opnoments have always humorously twitted us with being the "whiskey party." because we have invariably resisted unreasonable sumptuary legislation, but the charge must now be withdrawn, because they have themselves became the sole advocates of free liquor. When the people—especially the intelligent and temperate portion of the community—come to fully understand this part of the Biopublican platform, they will unnesitatingly regulated. The Laddonno Man's Friedberg and will prefer that whiskey should be taxed rather than that in the propose of the declaration of the community received the propose of the declaration of the community remains and the provided the research of the workingman. The friendship for American labor is a false pretence. It is an epidemic, and consequence of the workingman well stated the exact situation when he had the there are not such as a superity of the proposition of the charge in the proposition of the result, and they are not one of its

The i-sue of tariff reform cannot be successfully distorted by our opponents. The bestmen in the Republican party have at times seen its pressing necessity and advocated it. The Hon, Hugh acculibed, the ablest financier in the Republican party and Secretary of the Treasury in the administrations of Lincoln and Arthur, recommended in one of his latest official reports: 1. That the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufactures should be removed. 2. That the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those who are least able to bear the bursten of taxatien should be reduced. Secretary Folger likewise recommended a reduction. President kewise recommended a reduction. Arthur made a similar recommendation. Upon this issue we will march forth to victory.

Arthur made a similar recommendation. Upon this issue we will march forth to victory.

We've got the votes.

The people of this republic have acquired confidence in the Democratic party and desire its continuance in power. The country wants beace, preserity, lower taxation, fair wages, whiler markets, freer commerce, and good government administered by honest men.

In behalf of the Democratic party, which is dear to us by all its traditions and memories, I resent the accusation that we, as a party, are lacking in love of country when we seek to relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. The Democracy have ever delended the honer of the country ind contributed their full share to its progress and glory. What have we in common with Europe that we should be charged with endeavoring to subserve its material interests? It is faise, ridiculous, and mendacious. The men who boast of their 'intense Americanism' usually pass most of their time travelling in the countries of Eurone, while the Democracy star at home satisfied with their own institutions, their own scenery, their own independence, and their own good government.

The Democracy love this country with a devotion that has been tested on every battle field of the republic, Of that Democracy it can be truly said:

Our country first, their own good government.

The Democracy love this country with a devotion that has been tested on every battle field of the republic, of that Democracy it can be truly said:

Our country first, they'll keep thy honor bright, when in the wrong, they'll keep thy honor bright, when in the wrong, they'll die to set it right.

We enter upon the present campaign full of confidence and hope. We believe in local self-government for cliies. We advocate home rule for New York city and Brooklyn as well as for Ireland. We demand equal taxation and a uniform liberal excise law, We favor the greatest personal liberty for the citizen consistent with the public welfare and safety.

The Penceratic party is the opponent of monopoly, fraud, fanatici WE'VE GOT THE VOTES.

speech of congressman m'millin.

Gov. Hill's speech was followed by calls for "Fellows" from the crowd, but Chairman James stack to the selectule and introduced Congressman McMillin of the Ways and Moans Committee, who in many respects resembles Gov. Hill very much. The Southern orator soon captured the audience with his stirring style, and even when he came to discuss varying percentages of cost of production and the gradations of import duties he held the interested attention of every one. He ridiculed the Republican tariff linkers who put a duty of 63 per cent, on mechanics' tools and 10 per cent, on diamonds, and put a tax on Hibbes, but took it off playing cards. He was very apt in taking tips from his auditors the cry of "Chinesco Harrison" furnishing him a good text. And a shout of "He is dead" inspiring him to tell the story of a darky who beat a snake into "giblets" to teach the reptile that there was punishment after death.

Gov. Abbett of New Jersey was next introduced, though Fellows was again called for. The Governor said that New Jersey, always Democratic, would remain so, and though a manufacturing State, her workingmen are too intelligent to trade and labor.

"Nobody believes," said he, "that the proceeds of protection will be given by the manufacturer to the laboring men. We don't believe it in New Jersey," l'Applause.) SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN M'MILLIN.

speech of col. Fellows.

Col. Fellows was then called forward by the Chairman and the house together and received an ovation as he did so. He said:

I do not intend to discuss the issues at any length at this hour lest the Mayor to-morrow should write a communication to the District Atterney calling attention to the dissolute habits of the people and the bad hours they keep, making it necessary for me to take official action. The assemblage of railroad officials recently convened at Chicago ignest laughter liabelled a lie publican Convention has made an issue so plain and simple that all can understand it. Shall the surplus be reduced by decreasing the taxation or by increasing it until no importations are made? The Republican party would begin at the wrong

end, as it did in taking the stamp tax off checks and adding to the duty on woollen goods. A man able to keep a bank account can afford to pay a tax of two cents on a check."

Col. Fellows then in glowing language pletured Blaine's ride in Carnegie's conch over the hills of Scotland as a fair type of protection, and said that Carnegie's \$25,000,000, made in twenty-five years, were the result of protection of the Republican kind. Then he asked what benefit Mr. Carnegie's workmen had got from it, and answered that their wages had been steadily reduced.

The speaker looked at his watch and found it half-past 11, but the audience asked for him to go on. He rejoined:

"I am an official of this city and I know this Mayor of ours. I will get two letters to-morrow."

Then he addressed himself to an elequent.

Mayor of ours. I will get two letters to-morrow."

Then he addressed himself to an eloquent eulogy on Thurman, and spoke particularly on the question of his age.

"He is old," said Col. Fellows, "but on election day the Republicans from Indiana to Wall street will regret his youth."

On the conclusion of Col. Fellows's speech, the audience, which had scarcely thinned out at all despite the nearness of midnight, disampeared with a celerity that gave good testimony to the old Academy's plentiful exists.

MAYOR DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS.

On the conclusion of Col. Fellows's speech, the audience, which had searcely thinned out at all despite the nearness of midnight, disampeared with a celerity that gave good testimony to the old Academy's plentiful exists.

Mayor Hewitt wrote:

I find that I cannot give any time to politics without neglecting in official duties as Mayor. I shall not, therefore, take any part in the active work of the appearance of the control of the new that is greater to the new that is presents. For the first time within my recollection what may be termed the personal equation of the conditions as either of the gentlemen who are put in moninarian for President will undoubtedly fill the office with credit and success at all for. Fortunately in the candidates are immediately fill the office with credit and success at a for. Fortunately makes it possible to the candidates represent the search of the people in the candidates represent, as expressed in the platforms adopted by the respective National Conventions.

Discarding all side issues, it seems to use that there is really only one question to be decided by the people in the coming election. Both platforms concede that the mailtain revenues are largely in excess of the expendition revenues are largely in excess of the expendition of the coming of the coming the coming of the coming the property of the property of the revenue by a revision of the tariff. In 1829 the Democratic efforts to revise the tariff. In 1829 the Democratic efforts to revise the tariff. In 1829 the Democratic efforts to revise the tariff. In 1829 the Democratic efforts to revise the tariff. In 1829 the Democratic efforts to revise the tariff. In 1829 the Democratic efforts to revise the tariff. In 1829 the Democratic efforts to revise the start of the publicate in the fiscal history of any ovilused nation. It is perfectly active to the comment of the continued with an expectation of the continued with an expectation of the continued to the start of the public to the end to the start of the public to the en

tween free trade and protection, but the burning ques-tion is, shall the revenue be reduced by the reduction of tariff taxes, or shall it be reduced by the increase of these taxes? Both planta are feasible, but both cannot be right. If we do not allow this Issue to be obscured the common sense of the people will insure an overwhelm ing triumph to the Democratic party in the coming elec-tion. Yours respectfully. Askas S. Hewitt. IN NILSSON HALL-

ion. Yours respectfully.

IN NILSON HALL.

A harmonious brass band clustered on the stoop of Nilsson Hall and discoursed inviting strains between the whizzes of the rockets. There was, however, no dancer of the crowd forgetting where the overflow of the great ratification meeting was to be held. They gravitated toward it quite naturally—or rather their umbrellas did, for the skies were also overflowing in honor of the great Democratic demonstration.

In the hall itself the Star Spangled Banner was rampant, and the band, which had played first on the stoop, found later a balcony all to itself above the audience. There was a bandann fan for every chair, and a chair for every man who could get one, and there were twice as many men as chairs, and so the place was packed. An incident which provoked unparallelled enthusiasm was the entrance into the hall during an impassioned period of Congressman MeAdoo's speech of a section of the Independent Colored Association of the Eloventh Assembly District. Congressman MeAdoo's speech of a section of the Independent Colored Democrats, bearing a big bass drum, passed the mass of eager listeners at the door and took up a consulcuous place near the platform.

It was 8:30 o'clock when Assistant District Attorney Fitzgeraid mounted the platform and opened the meeting with a short speech. He said the liepublican party had held what they were eleased to call a Convention, which had adopted a platform and nominated candidates who were willing to accept the empty honor in the teeth of defeat.

"From their pletform." said he, "you'd think they had no object but to advance the work—

adopted a platform and nominated candidates who were willing to accept the empty honor in the teeth of defeat.

"From their platform," said he, "you'd think they had no object but to advance the workingman. This was presminently proved by the fact that the Vanderbilt Ledge of the Enights of Labor was represented on the floor of the Convention by Chaunces M. Denew."

Mr. Fitzgerald assured his audience that the chances of the G. O. P. were very bad. "Despair," said he, "will settle upon them when the people have determined to keep Grover Cleveland in the White House, and to send that grand old Ecman, Allen G. Thurman, there to keep him company." (Cheers.)

Mr. Fitzgerald then called upon Col. Edward Gilon to read the resolutions which had already been presented to the audience in the Academy, and after that was done Congressman McAdoo was introduced as the first speaker. Congressman McAdoo speech was an exhaustive and incid review of the tariff question. "The Issue, after all," said he, among other things, "Is not shall we have free trade or protection, but how we shall reduce the revenue with the least injury to the industries of the United States." Of the Mills bill Mr. McAdoo said: "This is declared to be a free trade measure. If I thought this was so I could not bear witness here for a Democration in many things, it is still the outcome of six years of honest difference of opinion on the lines of the Democratic party." Mr. McAdoo also assured his hearers that they were on the highway to an adequate navy under the abla administration of the Navy Department by Secretary Whitney.

Other speeches were made by the Hon, Edwin L. Abbett and Judge Join Jeroloman.

More Democrate than Buttons.

The brokers of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange organized yesterday the Consoli-dated Exchange Cleveland and Thurman Ciun, with a membership roll of 540 J. J. O'Donohue sent an installment of 500 campaign bottons. The club will attend the great gathering of Democratic clubs at Bultimore on July 4.

Medicange have already agreed to join the Gleveland and Thurman Club. Alex. Seasin distributed 500 but man setterday and 1,000 more have been ordered.

The New York Coffee Exchance and Dove Town Business Men's Cleveland and Thurman Campaign Club was organized yesterday at Jose b. J. O Donohue's office, with John E. McKulty, formerly President of the flar, with John E. McKulty, formerly President of the flar lem Democratic Club, for President. Twentucture members were selected to rejort at the next meeting as expansions of a like number of patients, and to constitute the will number of patients of a like in the selection of the impartant features of the meeting was the presence of a large number of young men who four years and were Republicans, but now down it to their best interest to vote for Cleveland and Thurman. membership roll of 549 J. J. O'Donohue sent an install

Campaign Meetings. The Jeffersonians of the Ninth Assembly dis-

The Jeffersonians of the Ninth Assembly district, desiring to raise a Cleveland and Taurman banner in front of their rooms and hold a ratification meeting therein, on Monday evening, July 2, and finding their room inadequate, have leased the meeting hall which adjoint known as Risector binding. These premises the foremany years went devoted specially to the uses of the feedblican party, and this will be the first Democratic gathering within its walls.

The Harrison and Morion Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly district was organized at the Ashard House last might distrinan James G. McMurray is Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws. The constitution states that in no case will any nomines of the Democratic party be endorsed. The officers elected last night were President, Lucius C. Ashley; First Vice President, John F. Smith, Scond Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, Patrick J Howe; Recording Secretary, Robert Wilson, and Treasurer, Alderman Jag. O. McMurray.

The Campaign will be Lively to Brooklyn. Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin is getting the Democratic forces in Brooklyn into good form for the campaign. It is his ambition to have Kings county record a majority of over 20,000 for dieveland and Thurman. Register Wm. If. Murtha, Wm. A. Furer, John Deimar, and the other lemocratic leaders will examestly second his chorts, and the campaign will be conducted in the most aggreerive fashion. In the doning month of the campaign a monster barbenne will probably he held in one of the big parks, and there will be at least two of his mass meetings in the Academy of Music diring the canvass and an immense parade on the Saturday night before election.

For far very little enthusiasm has been manifested in Brooklyn by the Republicans over their ticket, but they candidates. Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin is getting the

RASTERN YACHT CLUB REGATTAL

The Peerless Valuateer Wins, Leaving th Puriton For Behind. MARDLEHEAD, June 28.—The regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club to-day was the most successful ever held in these waters, notwithstanding that a small number of yachts par-ticipated. The wind and weather combined to make a great racing day. The start was made at 11% and the yachts all went off prettily. All the interest centred in the Volunteer, Puritan,

Xara, and Baboon.

The race between the Volunteer and Puritan was somewhat exciting for the first two hours Then the Volunteer had passed her competitor. and held such a lead that the race between them was practically settled. Not so, however with the Xara and the Baboon. Both yachts crossed the line so near together that it was some time before any difference was notice-

crossed the before any difference was noticeable.

Then it could plainly be seen that the Xara was doing the best work and was leading the Baboon slowly but surely, so surely, that when the south stakeboat was reached the Xara was four minutes shead.

After turning the stakeboat a fine race was made home, the Baboon showing her running ability. It was nip and tuck, but the Baboon gained inch by inch until the finish, when less than a minute's time told the story of the other yachts. The story is told in few words. The Griann did poorly, as did also the Adrienne, Stranger, and others.

Everybody is pleased with the race, especially the two Captains, Hank Hoff of the Volunteer and Harry Hoff of the Xara. This is the first race and the first vicery for Capt, Harry Hoff, and he seems determined to keep up the family name. The following is a summary:

FIRE	T-CLASS SC	HOOMERA	Klansed (Corrected
Name. Lengt!	. Start.			Time.
Gitana 05 Adrienne 85	11 36 45 11 37 46	4 22 15 4 44 54	4 45 28 5 07 08	4 45 26 4 50 57
7011	D-CLASS S	CHOOMERS		
Bohemian 48 Dream 38	11 50 00 11 50 00	4 30 58 Did not	4 40 58 Spieh.	4 49 59
***	BAT-CLASS	SLOOPS.		
Volunteer 90 Puritan 85	11 35 52	3 43 50 8 57 56	4 22 04	4 00 M
980	OND CLASS	S SLOOPS.		
Stranger	11 40 07	4 02 00	4 47 00	4 17 50
rı	PTR CLASS	SLOOPS.		
Hesper 51	11 51 07	3 52 57	4 02 07	
81	ATH CLASS	SLOOPS.		
Xara	11 51 25	3 49 42	3 58 49 3 59 41	3 59 00 3 59 41

SETZSTR CLASS SLOOPS. ..30 11 52 07 4 34 37 4 44 37 4 27 33 Clytle The winners are: The Gitana in first-class schooners; the Volunteer in first-class schooners; the Volunteer in first-class sloops, tak ag the Puritan cup for a year and 2200; the Bohemian in third-class schooners; the Stranger in second-class sloops; the Xara in sixth-class sloops, and the Clytic in seventh-class sloops 440. Eloops, \$40.

A Duel in Virginia,

Petersburg, June 28 .- A special from Hampton says: This place is much excited over a duel which took place on Buckeye Beach, near the Hygela Hotel, last evening, at about 7 o'clock. The duellists were Frank Lee and o'clock. The duellists were Frank Lee and Carl Phillips, both of Hampton. The distance was fifteen pares. Only one shot was exchanged. If either of the parties were hit the facts have been carefully suppressed. Each party had two seconds and two doctors on hand. The Sheriff and a policeman arrived on the scene after the duel had taken place. No arrests have been made. Rumors as to the cause of the duel are very conflicting. Lee is a son of Major Baker P. Lee, Collector of Customs of Newport News.

William J. Florence's Salmon. Mr. William J. Florence sent to a friend in

this city yesterday a salmon weighing 22 pounds. It was caught by the actor in the Restigouche on Tuesday morning. It was taken on a Jock Scott fly, and Mr. Florence taken on a Joek Scott By, and Mr. Florence took 45 minutes to canture it. The salmon will be served as a free lunch by George Hop-eraft, at 57 Frankin street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A letter from Mr. Florence will be read, and the friends of the netter are invited. Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, James Oliver of Paradise Park, Elliott FlShepard, Lawrence R, Jerome, Charles M. Bomeister and others are expected to speak.

He Cau't Stomach Free Trade.

PITTSBURGH, June 28 .- Ambrose Butler of the Buffalo Evening and Sunday News, who was in the city yesterday, said the News would oppose Cleveland, as its proprietor, E. II. But-ler, could not stand the Cleveland free trade doctrine.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 28 .- In the suit of Alice Potts against Emily Willard for \$50,-000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband, Lewis Potts, the jury brought in a verdict this morning for \$20,000 damages.

\$20,000 Damages for Lost Affections.

Ex-Collector Anderson Acquitted,

The trial of Andrew Anderson, ex-Collector Sessions in Jersey City yesterday. There were no witnesses for the defence. In summing up the case Norman L. Rowe, Anderson's lawyer, admitted that Anderson had in his possession money belonging to the town, but denied that he had used any of it for his own pur-their removed him from office, brought civit suits against him and his bondamen for \$40.03\$, which the experts claimed to be the amount due the town and finally secured his indicament for embezzing the money when he persisted in his refusal to render an account. His client was ready to make a settlement if his him, the detect that the amount due was anything like what was claimed, and alleged that he knew positively that the experts had made cross errors. The case was given to the jury inter in the afternoon.

In the evening the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

The First Mrs. Innes Enters on the Scene. John W. Beard, the musician, whom Mrs. Georgie Innes cowhided in front of the West Side Hotel in Sixth avenue on Wednerday, appeared in Essex Mar-ket Court yesterday to complain against Frederick Innes and his wife for assaulting him. Mr. Innes's counsel and als wife for assaulting him. Mr. lineas counsel was absent, and the case went over until to-day, shortly after Mr. lines had left the court room, the soman who calms to be his first and legal wife appeared with a letter from Superintendent Blake of the Pepariment of Charities and Correction, certifying that she was in fact Mrs. lines and that she had been abendoned by her trombone-playing husband. Nie wanted a warrant for his arrest for bigany, but Justice White told her to be at court this morning, when her husband would be present.

would be present.

Mr. Frederick Innes has written to The Sox to say that the report that he awed Mr. Beard money for board is untrue, and that Mrs. Innes, who sewhided leard is his only wite, and cowhided Mr. Heard, not because of a dispute over a board bill, but because he had made statements reflecting on Mrs. Innes's character.

No License for Hotel Keeper Stringham. At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen last night the fight over the granting of a license to James Stringham to sell liquor in his hotel in Greenville was continued. Prosecutor of the Please Charles H. Winfield was present to oppose Stringham Charles II. Winfield was present to oppose Stringham. Neverthelers the Board passed a resolution granting the Bleense. Prosecutor Winfield at once served a writ of certiorari on the Clerk of the Board and on all eity of the Brenze of the Board and the slow of significant preventing them from priving but the Bleense or signified it. He writ is recurriable at the November term of the Supreme Court, and a decision cannot be given before February nest. In the mean time the hotel bar must be closed. The writ was signed by Nauning Kingp, Justice of the Supreme Court.

It is said that Prosecutor Winfield opposes the Boensing of the force because it is only a block distant from his house. Stringham's application was signed by nearly fifty of the wealthiest citizens of Greenville.

Deputy McKenna Arrested for Clubbing Denuty Shoriff McKenna of Queens county has been arrested at the instance of Edward Seldelman of 1800 Third avenue, this city, on a charge of assault and battery. At Bowery Ray Beach on Sunday last several persons were clubbed by the police stationed on the nier to preserve order. One of these was Seldelman. He and four others forced their way inside the railing which was placed across the pier to keep the crowd back. He had a child in his arms but one of the policemen took it away from him when the clubbing beyon. McKenna, Seldelman alleges, handled him preity roughly. It is said that Seldelman's child was injured in the afray. Deputy Sheriff McKenna of Queens county

Kenny Must Answer for Murder Cornelius Lenahan of 82 Park row, who was

stabled in the groin on Pier 6, North River, about midnight on Monday last by Jack Kenny of the Stable Camp of Washington street, who had waked him up by trying to rob him died yesterday in the Chambers Street Respital. Kenny is in the Tombe. The Durk Secret Spoken. Boston, June 28.-The steamer Kansas, which

arrived here on Wednesday night, reports seeing the dory Dark Secret on Wednesday morning, seventy miles east of Highland Light. Her sail was down and it look-ed as though Capt. Andrews was repairing his toom. Rather be Suspended than Settle It.

Henry T. Edson, a son of Franklin Edson, the and former President of the Produce Exchange, was suspended on Exchange yesterday for re-fusing to settle an old claim of \$200. Mr. Edson says that the claim is unjust.

The incoming steamship India, from Hamburg, in latitude 41°, longitude 40°, so Tuesday, bassed a bark-rarged steamship, bound weavard, apparently disabled. She was too far away to get her name. Named for Courress. Duquors, Ill., June 28.—The Republican Congress Convention of the Twentieth district has nominated George W. Smith to succeed J. R. Thomas.

JUDGE THURMAN NOTIFIED.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE WAST UPON HIM AT HIS HOUSE.

Old Roman Easily at the Call of his Principles His Speech of Acceptance. COLUMBUS, June 28 .- The members of the Demotratic committee appointed to notify ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman of his nomination to the office of Vices-President arrived in this city this morning in a special train. The com-mittee was appropriately received by com-mittees of local Democratic clubs and was grandly entertained. All the members of the regular committee were present except the representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jer-sey, Pennsylvania, Bhode Island, Virginia, Arizona, and New Mexico, Accompany-ing the committee were Gen, P. A. Collins of Massachusetts and the Hon. S. M. White of California. At 1 o'clock the committee started for Judgo Thurman's residence, and were received in the north reception room of the portion occupied by his son, A. W. Thurman, which had been beliecked with flowers and plants. Judge Thurman speedily made his appearance from the drawing room on the south, and was greeted with a burst of arminuse as he came forward leaning on the arm of his son. As soon as Judge Thurman had taken his seat and bowed to the gentlemen standing ready to receive him. Gen. Collins advance; and, after shaking nim by the hand, spoke as follows:

shaking him by the hand, spoke as follows:

JUDGE TRUEMAN: We bear a message from the great
council of your party. It is but a format notice of your
nomination by that holy for the tigh office of Vicefreeident of the United States. Each as our language is
in power and expression, it couldn't now world to adequately convey the semiment of that Convention as its
heart went out to you. I present my triend, the Hon.
Charles D. Jacobs, Mayor of Louisville.

Mr. Jacobs stepped forward and in an earnest
voice rend the following formal latter of notifleation:

Counters C. June 28, 1818.

Countes, O., June 28, 1848.

To the Hon. Alten G. Thurman of Disa.

To the Hon. Allen G. Thurman of Ohio.

Sur. It has become the highly acreeable duly of this committee to inform you that upon the first ballot of the National Democratic Convention, held recently in the city of St. Louis, and representing every litate and Territory of our Union, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-freededing, you were manimously chosen as the nomines of that great party for the emittent and Terponsitie onice of Vice-Presidency of the Intel States.

party for the enthusia and responsible cince of vice-President of the United states.

In this apontaneously and emphatically demanding a return to that political arena where you wasced with so-much wisdom, dignity, and vicer, the Democracy of this country have honored themselves by relieving their party from the charge of ingratitude, and we be-lieve and trust that in November next the people will reference has been the reliable by elections you efface such a tabit from the retablic by electing you to preside over the most argust delicerative lody in this world—the Senate of the United States.

Should so descrable a consummation be achieved, then, indeed, could every lover of his country regard-

less of party or creed, rejoice that in you is unitraced the highest type of the enlightened and refused Ameri-can chasen, and that no matter what the crisis might be, this Government would be safe in your bands. An engrossed copy of the platform of principles, couched in language that admits of the coult, and adopted without a dissenting vote, is herewith pra-

In discharging their trust, this committee desire to convey to you assurances of the most profound esteem and admiretion, and to express their success good

wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

We have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servants,
PARMER COLLINS, Chairman, Massachusatts.

Basit Goapon, Secretary, Virginia. THOMAS S. PETTIT, Assistant Secretary, Kentucky.

The letter was signed by all the members of the committee. Anid the profound ellence Judge Thurman spoke as follows: Mr. Chainsan and Gentleager or the Committee: I pray you to accept my very sincere thanks for the kind and courteous manner in which you have communicated to me the official information of my nomina-tion by the St. Louis Convention. You know, without saying it, that I am profoundly grateful to the Conven-

tion and to the Democratic party for the honor conferred upon me, and the more so that it was wholly unsought and undesired by me, not that I undervalued a distinction which any man of our party however eminent might highly prize, but simply because I had ceased to be ambitious of public life. But when I am told in so earnest and impressive a manner that I can still render service to the good cause to which I have ever been devoted—a cause to which I am bound by the ties of affection, by the dictates of am bound by the ties of obligation for favors so often conferred upon me, and by a fervent hope that the party may long continue to be able to serve the republic, what can I under such circumstances do but yield my private wishes to the demand of those whose opinions I am bound to respect! (Applause,)

Gentlemp, with an unrelumed difficience in my ability opinions I am occurs to respect ? Appliance, i Gentlemen, with an unfeigned difficence in my ability to fulfil the expectations that led to my nomination. I yet feel it to be my duty to accept it and do all that it may be in my power to do to merit so marked a distinc-

Gentlemen, the country is blessed by an able and hor est administration of the general Government We have a President who wisely, bravely, diligently, and patriotically discharges the duties of his high office. I fully believe that the best interests of the country require his reelection, and the hope that I may be a place on our ticket, and I also feet it my duty to labor for a reduction of taxes and to put a stop to that ac-cumulation of a surplus in the Treasury that, in my judgment, is not only prejudicial to our financial we

fare, but is, in a high degree, dangerous to honest and constitutional Government. I suppose, gentlemen that I need say no more to day. In due time, and in accordance with established usuage, I will transmit to your Chairman a written acceptance of my nomination, with such observations upon public questions as may seem to me to be proper

A reception and elegant collation then fol-lowed. Every one remarked that Judge Thur-A recention and elegant collation than followed. Every one remarked that Judge Thurman appeared so vigorous and carnest, and old friends say they have not seen him so vivacious and happy for months. It was a grand sight to see the old framen surrounded by his admitters, and nothing we not satisfy the committee but that a photographer should take a group feture of the gathering, which was done, and the committee then denarted.

Before going to Judge Thurman's a meeting of the committee was held at the Neil House, this proving a pleasant fearest, since can presentations were in order. This meeting organized by electing the Hoa. W. D. English of Catitornia as Chairman and st. V. Beam of Olnio as Secretary. Mr. Dison of Wyoming, with an able speech, presented Gen. Collins with a gold-headed cane. Mr. Strange of North Carolina did the same to the Hon. Stephen M. White of california, and Mr. Bryan of Tennessee was commissioned to present one to the Hon. W. H. Barnum of Connecticut.

Washington Park Races

Curcago, June 28 .- The track was very muddy at Washington Park to day. First lines—For three-year-olds and upward, seven furlouse; three starters. Pools— Hector, \$25: Rambler, \$11: Parkill \$4. Rambler went to the front, winning early, He for second, Parkhill

third. Time, 1:374.
Second Race-For three-year-olds; five furlongs; seven starters. Pools-Fonto, 5:25; Blossom, £18; Nautura, \$17; field, \$50. Mutunis paid, straight, \$47.50. Ponso won in

field, \$50. Mutunis paid, straight, \$47.50. Fonso won in a gallop, Devonie second, a neck shead of Bells of Kature, third. Time, 11114.

Extra Race—Same conditions as second race. Eight starters. Pools—Cassandra, \$25; field, \$50. Casiaway won by a small head. Zoolike second. Cassandra third. Time, 11104.

Time, 11104.

Third flave—Oak wood handicap for all ages; 1% miles. Eight starters. Pools—Eignent, \$50; Grisette, \$50; Fargon, \$71. heid, \$50. Musuals paid \$75.41. Dad wead ragon, \$71. heid, \$50. Musuals paid \$75.41. Dad wead nipward; one mile; thirden starters. Pools—Lottie Wall \$40. Jauber, \$20. heid, \$50. district Wall won, Koder & lin second and Lovalant hird. Time, 15644.

Fitth Rate—Furse \$500; all ages; 1M miles; three starters. Pools—Santalene, \$50; giante, \$50; Glen Formus, \$50. Glen

Where is Contractor MacDonald?

Charles T. MacDonald, a contractor and builder of Greenpoint, was last seen at the regatts of the East River Yacht Club, on the 18th inst. Two days before, it is said, he had collected nearly Seul. It is conjectured that he fell overboard on the day of the regatts and was drowned.

Miss Annie Hennon, to whom MacDonald was said to be engaged, lives at 10th Pagle street. She said yesterday that she had not jilted him, and that he would turn up all right.

up all right.

MacDonald had been in buriness as a contractor since
the first of the year, and was doing well. He lived with
his mother at 120 Catyor street.

The Bridge Cable Stopped for Repairs. It was discovered that one of the strands of he bridge cable on the drum of the Brooklyn side ha broken and was unravelling about 3 P. M. yeaterday. The cable was immediately stopped and the work of mending bergin. The tob was not dissisted until 5 P. M., when the cable was started again. In the mean time the cable was exactled again. In the mean time the care were drawn by the outries. There was great delay and confusion to the large crowds, whom the raise prevented from which gover.

Gen, Sherldan's Constition.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The following bulletin was issued at \$ f. M.: "Gen cheralan seems to be more comfortable since the weather has grown cooler. He has rested well all day. The contemplated transfer from his home to the Swa ara was presponed on ac-count of the rain. He will not be removed until the weather is more favorable."